

Minnie M. Keyser  
Pataaskin, Ohio.

## Consumption Checked Obstinate Case of Catarrh

Local Applications Failed—Hood's  
Sarsaparilla Cured.

"Gentlemen: I ought to make known my experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla, so that others afflicted may learn how to find a remedy for that serious and obstinate disease, catarrh. It troubled me seriously. I had all aching sensation in the top of my head, and the usual discharge from the nose. I became so bad that morning I could do nothing but hawn and spit. My lungs were also being rapidly affected, and had I not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla, I would have died."

**A Consumptive's Grave**  
long ago. I have taken about ten bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which have effectively cured me. Before resorting to this medicine, I used all the catarrh remedies, but without local application, I heard of. None seemed to

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**  
reach the seat of the disease. In fact I grew worse while using them. I owe my cure to the blood purifying powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla. MINNIE M. KEYSER, Pataaskin, Ohio.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache, etc.

## SONS OF LIBERTY.

HOW THE GREAT CONSPIRACY WAS PLANNED.

Sandusky and Chicago Chosen  
as the Places.

The Entire Northwest to Have Been  
Revolutionized in 1864—Colonel Castleman, of Kentucky, Talks of  
the Proposed Movement.

[Issued by the Central Press Association of  
Columbus, Ohio.]  
All great wars and revolutions have their  
inside history, but it is doubtful if  
any war in history has so many secret  
pages as those, pages that are as yet  
unwritten, or at least unpublished, and  
which, while they are essential to a



COLONEL JOHN B. CASTLEMAN.

thorough comprehension of the subject,  
it might be as well to relegate to obli-  
vion forever. The histories of great  
campaigns usually center in some mili-  
tary leader. The story of our own war  
could not be written without a full rec-  
ognition of the civil and executive au-  
thorities, of which Lincoln was the head  
and the soul. If we could gather and  
set down in proper form the experi-  
ence of every private soldier from his  
enlistment to his leaving the service  
through death or discharge, we should  
have an entirely full and accurate his-  
tory of the civil war so far as its moti-  
ves, its defects and its victories were  
concerned. But even with this before  
us there would be a deficiency in the  
unrecorded story of intrigue, conspiracy  
and plot, through which agencies  
sought to accomplish the purpose for  
which armies were brought into the  
field.

There were no less than four conspir-  
acies to seize and take Richmond with-  
out the intervention of the Army of  
the Potomac, all of which failed, either  
through the inefficiency of the design  
or the weakness of the execution. Be-  
fore Lincoln was inaugurated, and  
while he was yet on his way to Wash-  
ington, a conspiracy was formed to kill  
him as he passed through Baltimore,  
and after he became president there  
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as yet remain show the names of many  
citizens honored and respected at the  
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While Confederate emissaries were

thus undermining the allegiance of citi-  
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band of "Confederate Commissioners,"  
as they called themselves, established  
in Canada, who spent their time and  
the money of their employers at Rich-  
mond in planning forays that came to  
naught against our iron cities.

Prominent among these commis-  
sioners was Colonel Clay, of Kentucky,  
a son of the redoubtable "Harry of the  
West," and the well-known "Jack" or  
"Jake" Thompson. That these men  
had more money than discretion can be  
inferred from the fact that they pur-  
chased and kept stored along the front-  
iers in Canada thirty thousand  
stand of arms, and a corresponding  
amount of ammunition, with which to  
equip the men from Johnston's Island  
and Fort Douglass after they had made  
their escape. Looking back upon the  
grand fracas now, we can see that there  
was a concerted effort to better illus-  
trate the folly of counting chickens  
before they are hatched. There were  
not too many arms for the prisoners,  
had their plans worked, for at this  
time there were confined nearly forty  
thousand men at Rock Island, Chicago  
and Sandusky.

While Clay and Thompson were  
working hard from the Canadian bank,  
Judge Hines and Major Castleman,  
of the same state, had their headquar-  
ters in Chicago, from which they vic-  
tified every point of the country, for  
the purpose of fostering the discontent  
against the draft and establishing lodges  
of the "Sons of Liberty." They lodg-  
ed at one of the leading hotels in  
Chicago, and while of course they kept  
their actual relations to themselves, or  
confided it only to those whom they  
could trust, yet the wonder is not less-  
ened that they should have been per-  
mitted thus to perfect a conspiracy  
which, even if it had been successful,  
did not have affected the final re-  
sult, yet would have seriously crippled  
the Union forces and resources.

I have recently talked with Col-  
onel Castleman, a respected citizen of Loui-  
sville, Ky., who boldly maintains that  
the purpose to which he and his associ-  
ates adopted was entirely legitimate  
and in strict conformity with the rules  
and privileges of war. Between the  
Confederates in Canada and those oper-  
ating on this side of the line there  
was to have been constant communi-  
cation and a perfect understanding.

While women did not occupy promi-  
nent positions, nor particularly distin-  
guish themselves outside these spheres  
that are essentially feminine and hu-  
mane, yet in this conspiracy one of  
that sex showed a perseverance, pa-  
tience and ability of a high order.  
Her name was Miss Annie Davis, and  
it is said she was a native of Kentucky.  
With abundant means at her com-  
mand, this woman made her headquar-  
ters in Sandusky. She boarded  
with a reputable family, attended the  
leading Episcopal church, and having  
a fine presence and good address, she  
speedily made friends and acquaint-  
ances with the people of that city. She  
became acquainted with the officers  
in charge of the guards on John-  
ston's Island, and through the  
assistance of a man known as Major  
Cole, she learned all about the forces  
and movements of the steamer Michi-  
gan, the only vessel our government  
then had on the lakes. While in San-  
dusky Miss Davis claimed to be a  
Canadian, a claim to which she ad-  
hered after the conspiracy had been  
explored and which saved her from  
imprisonment when her fellow con-  
spirators had been captured. In Miss  
Davis' employ (she used them as her  
dissembling agents) was a Jewish firm,  
named Rosenthal. These men opened  
a clothing store in the city, but unlike  
other men of their race engaged in  
that calling, they made no attempt to  
sell their goods. Instead, they made  
to avoid it. Their place was a head-  
quarters for the conspirators, and the  
stock of clothing they had on hand  
was intended to supply the prisoners  
as soon as their release was effected.  
Miss Davis might be said to be the in-  
termediary between the commissioners  
in Canada, and the conspirators in  
Chicago, and had everyone concerned  
acted his part as thoroughly and  
carefully as she did here, the result  
might have been success that would  
have raised the effort to the dignity of  
respectability. Acting in connection  
with the proposed uprising in Chicago,  
her purpose was to seize the steamer  
Michigan, release the prisoners on  
Johnson's Island by threats of bom-  
bardment, and then to proceed to  
the unprotected lake force at her mer-  
cy. As a preliminary to getting pos-  
session of the Michigan, the steamer  
Island Queen, commanded by Captain  
Bass, and lying between Sandusky  
Bay and Detroit, was seized at Middle  
Bass Island. The commander of the  
Confederates was Captain Beale, who  
was subsequently hanged at Bedloe's  
Island, in New York harbor. The  
seizure of the Island Queen became at  
once a landmark, and the Michigan was or-  
dered to Detroit on terms, which  
she succeeded in doing. Even before  
the seizure of this steamer the govern-  
ment had been informed of the  
plot, it is said, by one of the conspir-  
ators. That such was the case is be-  
lieved by those who are conversant with  
the subject.

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say, were strongly in favor of preserv-  
ing the Union; but their union was  
that of 1860, and not what the emanci-  
pation proclamation would have it. He  
says that many of these men were ex-  
Union soldiers who had served their  
time, but left the army in disgust as  
soon as the government began to enlist  
negro troops. It was easy enough to  
organize these men for the purpose of  
constructing the government, but the  
great difficulty found by the organizers  
of the Sons of Liberty was in getting  
the members of that organization to  
support them in releasing the Southern  
prisoners and in aiding them by arms if  
need be, the cause of the Confederacy.

The date set for springing the con-  
spiracy on the public was the assemb-  
ling of the Democratic convention in  
Chicago in 1864. The gathering of  
large numbers of citizens from all over  
the country at that point and at that  
time would not attract attention, and  
Hines and Castleman had arranged to  
have from thirty to forty thousand men  
in the city, all secretly armed and  
ready at a signal to seize the telegraph  
offices and the railroad between Rock  
Island and Chicago, and to release and  
arm the 25,000 Confederates then held  
as prisoners of war at Camp Douglass.  
Had the scheme worked as it had been  
planned, they would have had an army  
of from fifty to seventy-five  
thousand men, a majority of them  
trained soldiers, whose ranks would be  
quickly swollen by accessions from the  
discontented men in Illinois, Indiana  
and the Northwest.

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at the assembling of this convention,  
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to send 7,000 troops to that point.  
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cago at that time regarded this as a  
very unwise proceeding. The Demo-  
crats raised the cry that an attempt  
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great temporary success.

The night before the convention as-  
sembled every eye was in readiness;  
every officer was assigned to his place,  
and all received their orders from their  
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when it came to facing bayonets in the  
hands of resolute men, the courage so  
conspicuous in the lodge ceased out and  
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est pitiful.

With the failure to act during the  
meeting of the Chicago convention and  
the return of the delegates to their  
homes, the opportunity was passed. By  
twos and threes the Sons of Liberty  
snaked back to the vicinity of their  
lodges, which soon after began to dis-  
band. Some time after this Hines and  
Castleman were arrested and were held  
as prisoners till released on habeas cor-  
pus at the end of the war in 1865. This,  
in brief, is an outline sketch of the  
great conspiracy of 1864, which prom-  
ised so much and ended in ignominious  
disaster.

## A PORTRAIT.

You cannot trace the likeness now, old fellow!  
I should have had the portrait made.  
To die I looked that way and not ruin!  
My youthful seraph's face!  
It looks as if I meant to set forth straightway  
To seek the holy grail.  
Perhaps it did. I only found out all things  
The serpent's deadly trail.

It does seem out of place among the portraits  
Of trait, fair woman here.  
A halo'd make the saint's pictures of it?  
Ah, now, my boy, you jest!  
You're thinking in your heart how many halos  
Would make a saint of me.  
Confess, you cannot force yourself to grasp it  
That I was ever here.

Well, yes, a skull and crossbones would be  
cheerful.  
Compared with that boy's face.  
It's the Egyptian's death's head at the revels  
We have up in this place.

I could have given them points, those old  
Egyptians.  
I'm sure a man's dead soul  
Is easier to have around at banquets  
Beside the flowing bowl!

Then any grinning skull they ever put there!  
Confound his living eyes!  
Drink to him, Jack! We'll give him that much  
reason.

For all their shocked surprise.  
J. E. S. in New York Sun.

## IT WAS A DREAM.

Mrs. Warrenton sat in her little blue  
and white parlor in a beruffled white  
muslin, her blond hair in a classic knot,  
her blue eyes filled with well bred ennui  
and her feet in coquettish blue and  
white canvas slippers idly prodding the  
lazy old Maltese tabby lying just out  
of range of the rocker.

Mrs. Warrenton sighed deeply and  
looked at her guest sideways.

"Good gracious, Bob, you are enough  
to provoke a saint!" she broke out, with  
sudden petulance.

"You look," said he irreverently,  
"like a Dresden china shepherdess in all  
those white ruffles and pink ribbons. Put  
on the big hat with pink roses, and you  
can play Phyllis."

"Is that all you've thought out?"  
"No," continued Bob radiantly.  
"I've thought further. You play Phyl-  
lis, and I'll be Strephon, and we'll go  
to Arcadia."

"Suppose, Bob, you should tip me  
over?"

"Strephon, remember, Strephon!"  
prompted Bob as he hopped out slowly  
into the stream in the red glow of the  
smoking pipes.

"Well, Strephon, then!" and Mrs.  
Warrenton dabbled her finger tips in  
the water and forgot to repeat her ques-  
tion.

"I didn't know the Charles was  
so beautiful. What's that that green bank  
and bridges and shady nookery up  
there?"

"Arcadia," said Bob contentedly.  
Mrs. Warrenton leaned back, nestled  
her pretty head against the shawls and  
looked picturesque.

Mr. Vinton paddled industriously and  
gazed straight ahead toward his destina-  
tion.

"You look ever so handsome in your  
shirt sleeves. I always like men better  
in their shirt sleeves. They're so much  
more picturesque. Why don't you paint  
your next hero in shirt sleeves, padd-  
ling a canoe with a pretty girl—that's  
I, of course," looking sentimentally at him.

"Look sentimentally at me, Phyllis, and  
I will," said Bob lightly.

"All right, Strephon, but what shall  
we talk about?"

"Do you remember, Phyllis, the after-  
noon I taught you to skate out on the  
marshes? And going home in the early  
dark winter afternoon you slipped on  
the ice and hurt your ankle and cried—  
you were only a girl of 12 then—what  
a pretty girl, though—and I put my arm  
around you and helped you home and  
you were arrested by them during the  
Chicago convention. This course an-  
gered and disappointed the conspira-  
tors, for it needed but the arrest of one  
man to throw a torch into the magazine  
that undermined the city, and so have  
precipitated the conflict which needed  
but initiation to have proved at least a  
great temporary success.

The night before the convention as-  
sembled every eye was in readiness;  
every officer was assigned to his place,  
and all received their orders from their  
acknowledged headquarters at the  
Richmond house. But the signal was  
never given, and the great conspiracy  
died still-born. The cause of this is  
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of the adjutant general of the Sons of  
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the men on whom Hines and Castleman  
had depended to make the attack on  
Fort Douglass, overpower the guard  
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With the failure to act during the  
meeting of the Chicago convention and  
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twos and threes the Sons of Liberty  
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The night before the convention as-  
sembled every eye was in readiness;  
every officer was assigned to his place,  
and all received their orders from their  
acknowledged headquarters at the  
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never given, and the great conspiracy  
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attributed to treason within their own  
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hesitate to say that the failure was en-  
tirely due to the timidity or treachery  
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the men on whom Hines and Castleman  
had depended to make the attack on  
Fort Douglass, overpower the guard  
and release the prisoners, showed the  
white feather. They were quite will-  
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ment and destroy it if need be, but  
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they proved themselves to be the ver-  
est pitiful.

With the failure to act during the  
meeting of the Chicago convention and  
the return of the delegates to their  
homes, the opportunity was passed. By  
twos and threes the Sons of Liberty  
snaked back to the vicinity of their  
lodges, which soon after began to dis-  
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